

pilot, and flight examiner with the 17th Bombardment Wing. Moving on to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, he first became Assistant to the Chief of Staff, then Aide and Executive Officer to the Vice Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Strategic Air Command. His next assignment was to Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, as an FB-111 Aircraft Commander, Flight Commander, and Assistant Operations Officer.

As a lieutenant colonel, he served as a Plans and Programming Officer in the Air Force Programs and Evaluation Directorate at the Pentagon before returning to Plattsburgh Air Force Base, in 1982, as Commander, 529th Bomb Squadron, and then as Assistant Deputy Commander for Maintenance, 380th Bombardment Wing. After completing studies at the National War College at Fort McNair in Washington D.C., he was promoted to colonel in 1985.

During that same year, Colonel Robertson returned to the Pentagon to serve as Executive Officer to the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. He went on to become Commander of the 2nd Bombardment Wing, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, in 1987, then Commander of the 384th Bombardment Wing at McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, in 1989. As Commander of the 384th, Colonel Robertson was honored as the Strategic Air Command Outstanding Wing Commander of the Year for 1989. Following his tour at McConnell, he returned to Offutt Air Force Base where he served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Resources, Headquarters Strategic Air Command, and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1991.

As a general officer, General Robertson excelled in a number of key assignments, including Director of Personnel Plans, Headquarters U.S. Air Force and then Vice Director of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon; Vice Commander, Air Mobility Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois; Commander, 15th Air Force at Travis Air Force Base, California; and culminating with his current assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command, USTRANSCOM, and Commander, Air Mobility Command, AMC.

Over his career, General Robertson demonstrated his skill as an aviator by safely accumulating over 4,700 hours of flight time in the AC-119K, B-1B, B-2, B-52, C-5, C-9, C-17, C-20B, C-21, C-37, C-130, C-141, EC-135, FB-111A, KC-10, KC-135, T-1, T-6, T-37, T-38, and T-39 aircraft.

As Commander in Chief, USTRANSCOM, General Robertson's leadership has been indispensable to the readiness of the Defense Transportation System to accomplish its mission, getting troops to the fight, sustaining the fight, and then bringing the troops back home when the fight is over. As a tireless "Total Force" advocate, his commitment to fully integrating guard

and reserve forces into all aspects of the Command has reaped great dividends and great praise. Recognizing the essential role of our commercial transportation industry in supporting the USTRANSCOM mission, General Robertson lifted this partnership to unprecedented levels through such critical programs as the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, the Maritime Security Program, and the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement. Following the terrorist bombing of Khobar Towers, and then again after the attack on the USS COLE, the global force protection programs he developed for his always "in-transit" forces were held as the model for others to emulate.

His factual and pointed testimonies before the Senate Armed Services Committee illustrated the professionalism and expertise which has enabled him to foster exceptional rapport with all members of the Senate and was a clear indication of his ability to work with the Congress in addressing the priorities of his Command. Finally, as evidence of his clear vision for the future, he diligently labored to ensure programs such as follow-on C-17 procurement, C-5 modernization, and airlift defensive systems were in-place to ensure the transformation of the mobility fleet to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

An exemplary officer of unmatched skill and talent, General Robertson personifies the Air Force core values of integrity, selfless service, and excellence in all things. I offer my congratulations to him, his wife, Brenda, and sons, Sean and Jason. The Congress and the country applaud the selfless commitment his entire family has made to the Nation in supporting his military career.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt appreciation to General Robertson. He is a credit to both the Air Force and the United States and I congratulate him on the completion of an outstanding and successful career. May God continue to bless Tony, his family and the United States of America.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred April 20, 2000 in Stafford, VA. Thomas Rivers, 18, allegedly attacked a 15-year-old gay teenager by bashing him in the back of the head with a metal pole, almost killing him. The previous year, after Rivers learned that the younger boy was attracted to him, Rivers lashed out by shouldering him in hallways at school,

shouting slurs and spitting on him. The attack came eight months later when Rivers saw the boy walking in an area park.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT ACT

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I would like to remind the Senate that October is not only Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but also the first anniversary of the enactment of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act. As we take time this month to remember all those who've lost their lives to this tragic disease, we must also celebrate the great strides we've made in diagnosing and treating breast cancer in women from all walks of life.

As many of us remember, the Centers for Disease Control has long operated a program to provide low-income uninsured women with coverage for cancer screening. Since its creation in 1990, the CDC's Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program has proved a great success, providing over one million mammograms to women 40 years or older through March 1999. Of these, over 77,000 were found to be abnormal and 5,830 cases of breast cancer were diagnosed. Additionally, through March 1997, 300 cases of invasive cervical cancer were discovered in over 700,000 pap tests.

Despite this high rate of success, the Early Detection Program contained a fatal flaw. The CDC program provided no treatment options for low-income, uninsured women who tested positive for breast or cervical cancer. Instead of receiving the help they needed, the women diagnosed with cancer under this program were left to find treatment for themselves. Unfortunately, early detection is pointless unless it is followed by immediate and vigorous treatment.

To address this shortcoming, I joined with Senators BARBARA MIKULSKI, OLYMPIA SNOWE, and others to sponsor legislation to allow individual states the option of providing treatment through their state Medicaid programs. As enacted, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act provides enhanced federal matching funds to states that choose to operate a treatment plan for women diagnosed under the CDC program. Instead of imposing a new federal mandate, the bill offered positive incentives and tangible funding options to those states whose populations are most in need.

Today, on the 1-year anniversary of the enactment of this momentous legislation, I'm proud to tell you that the Act has been a great success. Over the